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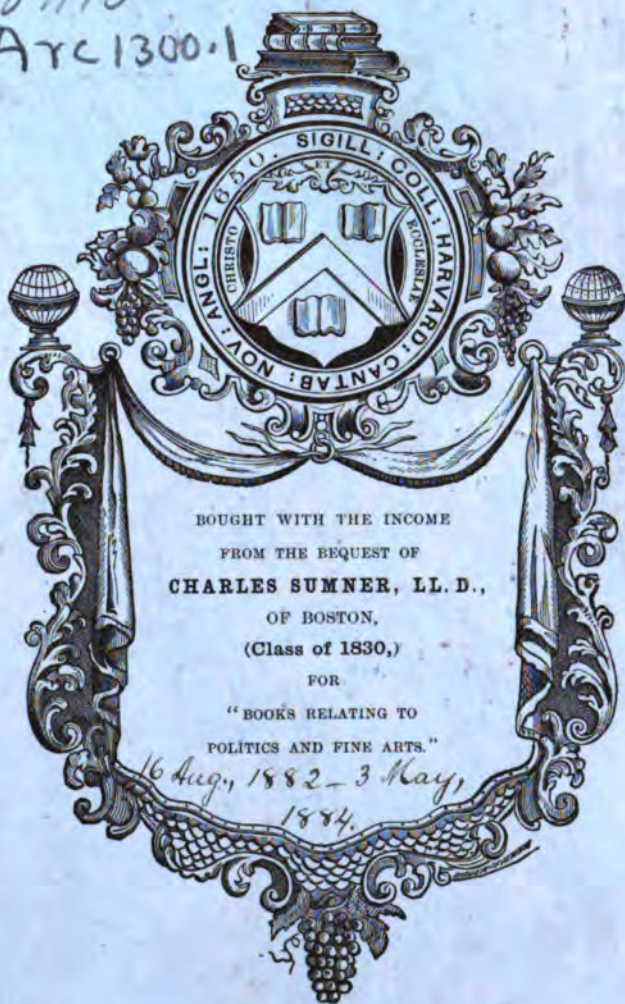
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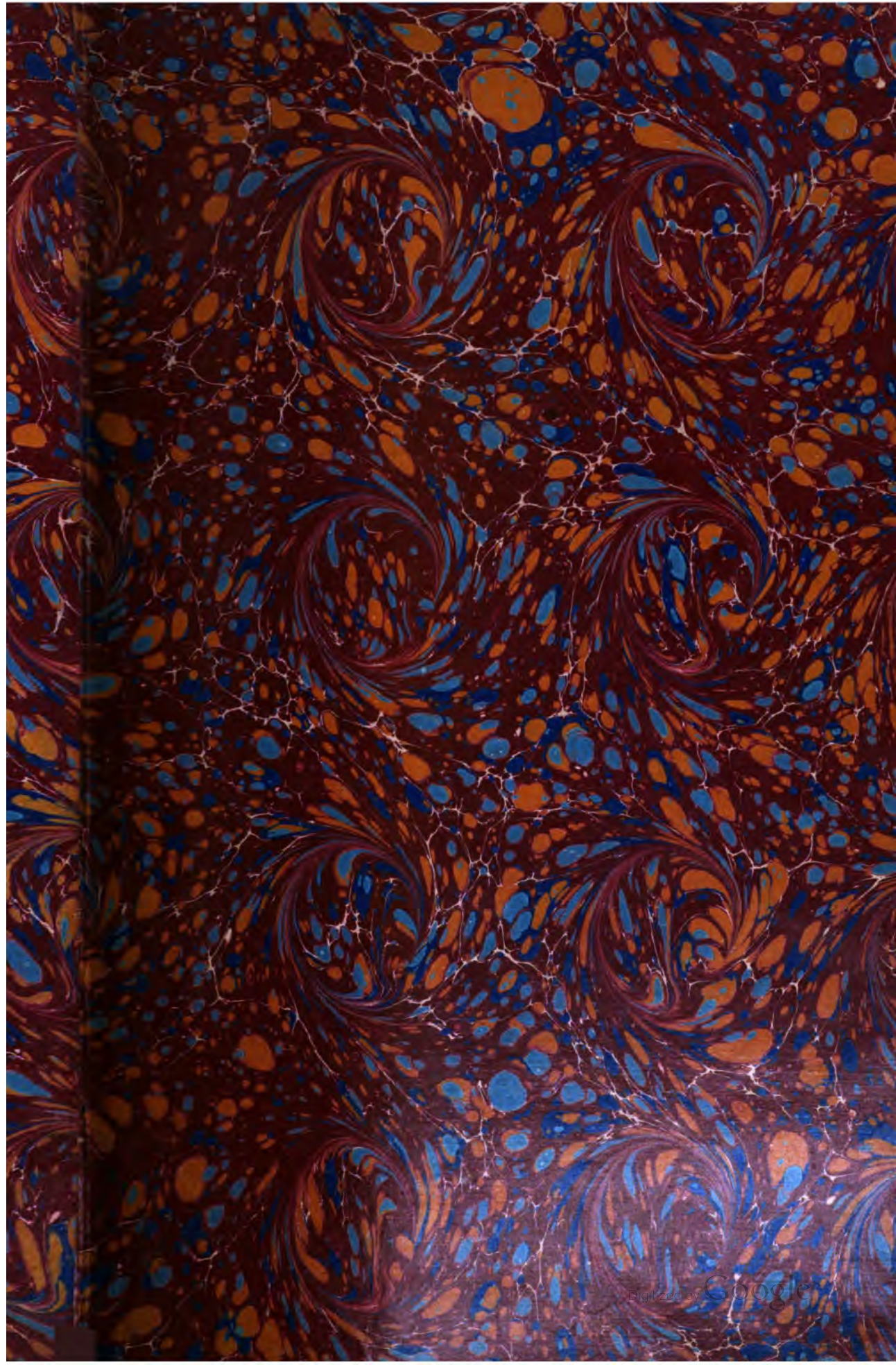
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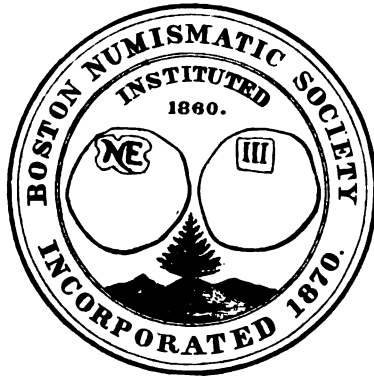
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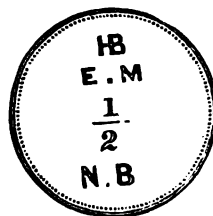
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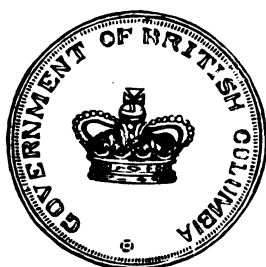
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No. 2.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.

PART I.

WE begin with this number a series of articles on ancient Greek coinage, which were originally printed in *The Antiquary*, an English Magazine, but whose value is such that we believe their republication in our pages will be welcomed by all our readers, and especially by the large and increasing number of American collectors, who are more and more turning their attention to ancient coins, instead of limiting their gatherings to the series of colonial and national coins issued here. The high reputation of the author as a specialist in the study of classical coins, which is well known to all our readers, and his familiarity with the subject, gained from his long connection with the British Museum, is a sufficient guarantee, if any could be needed, of the value of his contributions to the literature of the subject. With the next article will appear a plate illustrating several of the coins to be alluded to.—EDS.

BULLION Money.—Many centuries before the invention of the art of coining, gold and silver in the East, and bronze in the West, in bullion form, had already supplanted barter, that most primitive of all methods of buying and selling, when among pastoral peoples the ox and the sheep were the ordinary mediums of exchange.

The very word *Pecunia* is an evidence of this practice in Italy at a period which is probably recent in comparison with the time when values were estimated in cattle in Greece and the East.

The Invention of Coinage.—"So far as we have any knowledge," says Herodotus (I. 94), "the Lydians were the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coin."

This statement of the father of history must not, however, be accepted as finally settling the vexed question as to who were the inventors of coined money, for Strabo (VIII. 6), Aelian (*Var. Hist.*, XII. 10), and the Parian Chronicle all agree in adopting the more commonly received tradition, that Pheidon, King of Argos, first struck silver coins in the island of Aegina.

These two apparently contradictory assertions modern research tends to reconcile with one another. The one embodies the Asiatic, the other the

European tradition ; the truth of the matter being that gold was first coined by the Lydians, in Asia Minor, in the seventh century before our era ; and that silver was first struck in European Greece about the same time.

Earliest and Later Methods of Coining.—The earliest coins are simply bullets of metal, oval or bean-shaped, bearing on one side the signet of the state or of the community responsible for the purity of the metal and the exactitude of the weight. Coins were at first stamped on one side only, the reverse showing merely the impress of the square-headed spike on which the metal bullet was placed after being weighed, and then heated to make it sufficiently soft to receive the impression of an engraved die. The bullet of hot metal would then be placed with a pair of tongs on the top of the spike, which served the purpose of an anvil, and held there while a second workman adjusted upon it the engraved die. This done, a third man with a heavy hammer would come down upon it with all his might, and the coin would be produced, bearing on its face or *obverse* the seal of the issuer, and on the reverse nothing whatever except the mark of the anvil spike, an *incuse* square. This simple process was after a time improved upon by adding a second engraved die beneath the metal bullet, so that a single blow of the sledge-hammer would provide the coin with a *type*, as it is called, in relief, on both sides. The presence of the unengraved incuse square may therefore be accepted as an indication of high antiquity, and nearly all Greek coins which are later than the age of the Persian wars bear a type on both sides.

Scientific Value of Greek Coins.—The chief scientific value of Greek coins lies in the fact that they are original documents, to which the experienced numismatist is generally able to assign an exact place in history. The series of the coins of any one of the cities of Greece thus forms a continuous comment upon the history of the town, a comment which either confirms or refutes the testimony which has been handed down to us by ancient writers, or where such testimony is altogether wanting, supplies very valuable evidence as to the material condition, the political changes, or the religious ideas of an interval of time which, but for these dumb witnesses, would have been a blank in the chart of the world's history.

Perhaps the most attractive side of this enticing study lies in the elucidation of the meaning of the objects represented on coins ; in other words, in the explanation of their types. The history of the growth, bloom, and decay of Greek art may also be traced more completely on a series of coins which extends over a period of close upon a thousand years than on any other class of ancient monuments.

Greek Coin-types.—Greek coin-types may be divided into two distinct classes : (a) Mythological or religious representations, and (b), portraits of historical persons.

Religious Aspect of the Coinage of Greece.—From the earliest times down to the age of Alexander the Great the types of Greek coins are almost exclusively religious. This fact—for that such it is, no one can for a moment doubt who is in the least degree familiar with these interesting relics of a remote past—may seem at first strange. Nevertheless it is not difficult to explain. It must be borne in mind that when the enterprising and commercial Lydians first lighted upon the happy idea of stamping metal for general circulation, a guarantee of just weight and purity of metal would be

the one condition required. Without some really trustworthy warrant, what merchant would accept this new form of money for such and such a weight, without placing it in the scales and weighing it according to ancient practice? In an age of universal religious belief, when the gods lived, as it were, among men, and when every transaction was ratified by solemn oath, as witness innumerable inscriptions from all parts of the Greek world, what more binding guarantee could be found than the invocation of one or other of those divinities most honored and most dreaded in the district in which the coin was intended to circulate?

There is even good reason to think, with Professor E. Curtius, that the earliest coins were actually struck within the precincts of the temples, and under the direct auspices of the priests; for in times of general insecurity by sea and land, the temples alone were, as a rule, sacred and inviolate. Into the temple treasuries poured offerings of the precious metals from all parts. The priesthood owned land and houses, and were in the habit of letting them on lease, so that rents, tithes, and offerings would all go to fill the treasure-house of the god. This accumulated mass of wealth was not left to lie idle in the sacred chest, but was frequently lent out at interest in furtherance of any undertaking, such as the sending out of a colony, or the opening and working of a mine; anything, in fact, which might commend itself to the sound judgment of priests; and so it may well have been that the temple funds would be put into circulation in the form of coin marked with some sacred symbol by which all men might know that it was the property of Zeus, of Apollo, or Artemis, or Aphrodite, as the case might be.

Thus coins issued from a temple of Zeus would bear, as a symbol, a thunderbolt or an eagle; the money of Apollo would be marked with a tripod or a lyre; that of Artemis with a stag or a wild boar; that of Aphrodite with a dove or a tortoise—a creature held sacred to the goddess of love, in some of whose temples, as Curtius remarks, even the wooden footstools were made in the form of tortoises.

All this applies of course only to the *origin* of the stamps on current coin. Throughout the Greek world the civic powers almost everywhere stepped in at an early date, and took over to themselves the right of issuing the coin of the state. Nevertheless, care was always taken to preserve the only solid guarantee which commanded universal respect, and the name of the god continued to be invoked on the coin as the patron of the city. No mere king or tyrant, however absolute his rule may have been, ever presumed to place his own effigy on the current coin, for such a proceeding would, from old associations, have been regarded as little short of sacrilege.

In some rare cases the right of coinage would even seem to have been retained by the priests down to a comparatively late period; for coins exist, dating from the fourth century B.C., which were issued from the famous temple of the Didymean Apollo, near Miletus, having on the obverse the head of Apollo laureate and with flowing hair; and on the reverse the lion, the symbol of the sun-god, and the inscription *ΕΓ ΔΙΔΥΜΩΝ ΙΕΡΗ* "sacred money of the Didymi."

We will now select a few of the almost innumerable examples of ancient coin-types in illustration of the principle here set forth as to the religious signification of the symbols which appear upon them.

Aegina.—First in importance comes the plentiful coinage of the island of Aegina, issued according to tradition by Pheidon, King of Argos, probably in the sanctuary of Aphrodite, in Aegina, the first European mint. These coins bear the symbol of the goddess, a tortoise or turtle; and they were soon adopted far and wide, not only throughout Peloponnesus, but in most of the island states, as the one generally recognized circulating medium. When Pheidon first issued this new money, he is said to have dedicated and hung up in the temple of Hera, at Argos, specimens of the old cumbrous bronze and iron bars which had served the purpose of money before his time.

Athens.—Passing from Aegina to Athens we have now before us the very ancient coins which Solon struck when he inaugurated that great financial reform which went by the name of the *Seisachtheia*, a measure of relief for the whole population of Attica overburdened by a weight of debt. By the new law then enacted (circ. B.C. 590), it was decreed that every man who owed one hundred Aeginetic drachms, the only coin then current, should be held exempt on the payment of one hundred of the new Attic drachms, which were struck of a considerably lighter weight than the old Aeginetic coins.

Some would no doubt stigmatize a measure of this sort as neither more nor less than national bankruptcy; but there are occasions when the common good of the nation at large renders not only excusable, but absolutely inevitable, some encroachment upon the rights of individuals.

The type which Solon chose for the new Athenian coinage was, like all the types of early Greek money, purely religious. On the obverse we see the head of Athena, the protecting goddess of the city; and on the reverse her sacred owl and olive-branch. These coins were popularly called *οὔλς*, *γλαῦκες*, or maidens, *κόραι*, *παρθέναι*. Aristophanes, who not unfrequently alludes to coins, mentions these famous owls in the following lines (*Birds*, 1106), where he promises his judges that if only they will give his play their suffrages, the owls of Laurium shall never fail them. Kennedy thus renders the passage:—

First, for more than anything
Each judge has this at heart,
Never shall the Laureotic
Owls from you depart,
But shall in your houses dwell,
And in your purses too,
Nestle close and hatch a brood
Of little coins for you.

Delphi.—Passing now into Central Greece, let us pause for a moment at Delphi, the religious metropolis of the Dorian race. Delphi was essentially a temple-state, independent of the Phocian territory in the midst of which it was situated. It was, moreover, the principal seat of the sacred Amphictyonic Council. Here were held the great Pythian Festivals, to which all who could afford it, flocked from every part of the Hellenic world.

The town of Delphi, which grew up at the foot of the temple of Apollo, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, was in early times a member of the Phocian Convention; but as the temple increased in wealth and prestige, the Delphians claimed to be recognized as an independent little community; a claim which the Phocians always strenuously resisted, but which the people of Delphi succeeded at length in establishing. The town, however, as such,

never rose to any political importance apart from the temple, upon which it was always *de facto* a mere dependency.

As might be expected, the coins issued at Delphi are peculiarly temple coins; and were probably struck only on certain special occasions, such as the great Pythian Festivals, and the meetings, called *Πολαία*, of the Amphictyonic Council, when many strangers were staying in the town, and when money would consequently be in request in larger quantities than usual. At such times markets or fairs were held, called *πλατιδες αγοραί*, for the sale of all kinds of articles connected with the ceremonies and observances of the temple. At these markets a coinage issued by the priesthood, which all alike might accept without fear of fraud, would be a great convenience.

The usual type of this Delphian temple money was a ram's head; the ram, *κάρυος*, being the emblem of Apollo, *καρνειός*, the god of flocks and herds. On the Delphian coins there is also another emblem, which, although it is usually only an accessory symbol, and not a principal type, must not be passed over in silence, viz., the dolphin (*δελφίς*). Here we have an allusion to another phase of the cultus of Apollo, who, as we read in the Homeric hymn to Apollo (l. 390, *seqq.*), once took the form of a dolphin when he guided the Cretan ship to Crissa, whence after commanding the crew to burn their ship, and erect an altar to him as Apollo Delphinios, he led them up to Delphi, and appointed them to be the first priests of his temple.

On another coin struck at Delphi we see the Pythian god seated on the sacred Omphalos, with his lyre and tripod beside him, and a laurel-branch over his shoulders; while around is the inscription *ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ*, proving the coin to have been issued with the sanction of the Amphictyonic Council.

Boeotia.—In the coinage of the neighboring territory of Boeotia, the most striking characteristic is that it is a so-called *Federal Currency*, that is to say, that the various Boeotian cities possessed from first to last sufficient cohesion to be able to agree upon a common type, which might serve to distinguish the Boeotian currency from that of other states. This is the more remarkable when we remember the fierce political feuds which from the earliest times divided Boeotia into several hostile camps. Here then we have a clear proof that the *Buckler*, which is the type from the earliest times to the latest of all Boeotian money, is no mere political emblem, but a sacred symbol, which friends and foes alike could unite in reverencing as such; just as in mediaeval times all Christians, however hostile to one another, and to whatever land they might belong, were ready to pay homage to the sign of the cross. To what divinity, however, this Boeotian shield especially belongs we do not know for certain. The Theban Herakles has perhaps the best claim to it.

The cities of Boeotia, however, while they all agreed to accept the buckler as the distinctive badge of their money, nevertheless asserted their separate and individual rights on the reverse side of their coins. On the obverse we here get uniformity, on the reverse variety, and yet among all the various types on the reverses of the coins of the Boeotian cities, there is not one which is not distinctly religious, whether it refers to the worship of Herakles or Dionysos at Thebes, to Poseidon at Haliartus, to Apollo as the sun-god at Tanagra, or to Aphrodite Melainis as a moon-goddess at Thespieae, etc., etc. Sometimes the god himself is directly portrayed, sometimes his

presence is veiled under some symbolic form, as when the amphora or the wine-cup stands for Dionysos, the club for Herakles, the trident for Poseidon, the wheel for the rolling disk of the sun-god, and the crescent for the goddess of the moon.

Thrace.—Proceeding now northwards through Thessaly and Macedon, we come upon a region where silver money was coined in very early times, probably long before the Persian invasion, by the mining tribes who inhabited the mountainous district opposite the island of Thasos.

Here again we find the same close connection between the religion of the people and the types of their coins. The subjects represented on the money of this northern land are Satyrs and Centaurs bearing off struggling nymphs, rudely but vigorously executed, in a style of art rather Asiatic than Hellenic.

Such types as these bring before us the wild orgies which were held in the mountains of Phrygia and Thrace, in honor of the god Sebazius or Bacchus, whose mysterious oracle stood on the rugged and snow-capped height of Mount Pangaeum, around which, among the dark pine forests and along the hill sides, clustered the village communities of the rude mining tribes, who worked the rich veins of gold and silver with which the Pangaeian range abounded.

[To be continued.]

THE SOMMER ISLANDS COINS.

Two specimens of the Sommer Islands money, a shilling and a three-penny piece, having been recently discovered and added to the collection of Mr. L. G. Parmelee, revives the interest in that coinage, and induces me to send you the following description of that money, including that of a denomination of which I have never before heard mention. This is a piece of the value of threepence, and thus extends this series to pieces of two, three, six and twelve pence each.

The shilling has upon the *obverse* a hog, standing, facing left, above which are the Roman numerals XII, the whole surrounded by a beaded circle. Legend, SOMMER ★ ISLANDS ★ around which is a circle similar to that enclosing the device. *Rev.* A full-rigged ship, under sail to left, with a flag, bearing the cross of St. George, flying from each of her four masts. The circle enclosing it is of larger beads than those upon the obverse. Size 19 to 20. These pieces vary much in their weight, one belonging to Mr. William S. Appleton weighing 79 grains, while of those belonging to Mr. Parmelee, one weighed 173, and the other but 90 grains; their reverses are also from different dies, the ships differing in many particulars.

The design of the sixpence is similar to that of the shilling, but has the numerals VI over the hog, and the legend SOMMER + ISLANDS +. The size of this piece is 17, and its weight 35 grains.

The devices upon the threepenny piece are the same with those upon the two preceding, but the legend is omitted, and the numeral III is over the hog's back. A beaded circle surrounds the device, both on the obverse and

the reverse. Its size is 13, and its weight 24 grains. Having never seen the twopenny piece, I must borrow a description from an earlier page of the *Journal*,* which I do in order to bring together descriptions of all known denominations of this coinage.

"*Obv.* Figure of a hog under the numeral II, with no legend. *Rev.* A ship with three masts, flying the cross of St. George at each mast-head." A note says, "The wood-cut in the *Numismatic Chronicle* shows the hog with head to left; in front and also behind his fore feet is what seems to be a five-pointed star. The border appears to be beaded." On the threepence described above, the first figure of the numeral is quite faint, which suggests the query whether the piece described as "of the value of iid" might not have been really a threepenny piece with this numeral still less distinct; but the five-pointed stars referred to as in the cut, do not appear on this specimen, as the hog stands on grass ground. But on the ground in front of the fore feet of the hog, on the shilling, and both in front and behind them on the sixpence are flowers, which might on some specimens readily suggest stars, as there indicated, and these may also have formerly appeared on the threepence, and have been removed by corrosion. Ten or twelve of the shillings are known to numismatists, but four of the sixpences, and only one of each of the smaller denominations.

S. S. CROSBY.

ENGLISH COINS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

THE Commonwealth employed as their engraver the famous medallist, Thomas Simon, whose medallic portraits, made in conjunction with his brother Abraham, are among the finest art products of that age. The extreme simplicity of the types upon the coins did not give Simon room for any great display of artistic talent. The coin bore upon one side a shield charged with St. George's Cross, and the other with the harp of Ireland. Presumably the figure of the saint would have been considered more idolatrous than his emblem presented in the boldest form. It is remarkable, too, that during the Commonwealth was adopted for the first, and also unhappily, for the last time, the sensible device of having the legends both on obverse and reverse in English instead of Latin. On the obverse was simply THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, on the reverse the motto GOD WITH US. When in 1653 Cromwell was raised to the rank of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, he intrusted to Thomas Simon the task of preparing dies for a new coinage, which had on one side the profile bust of the Protector, on the other the shield of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and as an escutcheon of pretence that of Cromwell himself.

The motto was appropriate and expressive: PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO; and the whole piece was one of the finest of Thomas Simon's works.

All this time the coinage had been wonderfully simplifying its character. We have seen that James I definitely settled the silver currency upon the basis (so far as the number of pieces is concerned) which it has since rested upon. In the time of the Commonwealth there were, in reality, only two regularly current gold coins—the broad and the half broad. During the reign of Charles II, further changes were made, which had the effect of definitely settling the denomination of coins down to the middle of the reign of George III. So that all that is really worth record in the history of English money comes to an end in the course of the reign of Charles II.

After his restoration Charles II continued for some little time to employ the engraver of the Commonwealth, and this artist executed the sovereigns and shillings of the first years of the reign, which are the most beautiful coins which were issued

* See *Journal*, Vol. XIV, p. 3.

from English mints. Simon was superseded by the engraver Blondeau, who had produced some patterns for Commonwealth coins, and Blondeau was succeeded by the Roettiers. Simon, in order to obtain his recall, executed his famous *petition crown*, in which the King is besought to compare the likeness upon that piece with any that was issued by the Dutch engraver to the Royal Mint. And in truth there can be no question that this pattern is in delicacy of treatment superior to any other English coin.

The Antiquary.

C. F. KEARY.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Continued from Vol. xvii, p. 87.]

CCCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As the last, but the initials are wanting.

Rev. NEW BRUNSWICK HALF PENNY CURRENCY. Ship as the last.

This coinage was struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons, and in execution is equal to any produced by them.

CCCXC. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCLXI, but the word NEW BRUNSWICK takes the place of NOVA SCOTIA. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The design of this cent is exactly like the cent issued the same year for Nova Scotia; there must have been some arrangement between the two governments.

CCCXCI. *Obv.* As CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCLXII, but the word NEW BRUNSWICK is substituted for NOVA SCOTIA. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 5.

There is no mention in the mint records of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, nor was there an order given for any by the government. The specimen in my collection was found among a number of Nova Scotia half cents ordered from the government at Halifax soon after their issue. It would seem that having received the order from New Brunswick for cents only, and from Nova Scotia for cents and half cents, the die cutters at the mint must have supposed that both orders were to be alike, and half cent dies were prepared for New Brunswick, and the coins struck from them sent out with the Nova Scotia shipment.

CCCXCII. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

Rev. As CCCXC, but with the date 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. I have been told that a collector in New York has a half cent of this date, but not having been able to verify this, I do not describe it.

CCCXCIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEW BRUNSWICK:

Rev. A wreath of maple leaves; near the top the seeds of the maple are shown; at the top is a crown, and enclosed by a wreath is 20 | CENTS | 1862 Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 150,000. The wreath on these 20 cent pieces differs materially from that on those issued for the Province of Canada in 1858.

CCCXCIV. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, date 1862. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 150,000. The reverse of the ten and five cent pieces differs from that of the twenty cent pieces.

CCCXCV. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.

Rev. As CCXC, date 1862. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Coinage 100,000. The reverses of the ten and five cent pieces are the same as the Canadian coinage of 1858.

CCCXCVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCXCII.

Rev. As CCCXCII, date 1864. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Coinage 150,000. The standard adopted by New Brunswick when the old pounds, shillings and pence system was discarded, was that of the United States; hence the need for the issue of a silver currency.

CCCXCVII. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, date 1864. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Coinage 100,000. These pieces are now difficult to be had in good condition.

CCCXCVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.

Rev. As CCXC, date 1864. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Coinage 100,000.

CCCXCIX. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

Rev. Similar to CCCLXI, but the inscription is ONE CENT NEW BRUNSWICK. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 1,000,000. As the design is exactly like the coinage of Nova Scotia, issued the same year, it would seem that there was some understanding between these two colonies regarding the simultaneous adoption of the decimal coinage.

CCCC. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXII.

Rev. As CCCLXII, but with the inscription HALF CENT NEW BRUNSWICK. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 4.

There is no record of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, but as specimens are occasionally met with in circulation, some must have been used. As I obtained the specimen in my own collection about the time of issue, among a lot of Nova Scotia half cents, direct from the government bankers at Halifax, no doubt dies for a New Brunswick half cent (although no coin of that description was ordered) were prepared through mistake, and the few specimens struck off were sent along with the Nova Scotia shipment.

CCCCI. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXII.

Rev. As CCCXCIX, but the date is 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 1,000,000. There is a report that a half cent of this date is in existence, but the mint authorities state that no dies were prepared for such a coin.

CCCCII. *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : REG : NEW BRUNSWICK. Laureated head of Victoria to the left.

Rev. 20 CENTS 1862 within a wreath of maple leaves; two maple seeds are shown on either side of the wreath near the top; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 23 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. This is similar to the Canadian issue of 1858, but the leaves are larger and the seeds are shown, which are wanting in the Canadian issue.

CCCCIII. *Obv.* As CCCCCII.

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1862. Silver. Size 18 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. The reverse of the ten and five cent pieces, unlike the twenties, is a copy of the Canadian coinage of 1858.

CCCCIV. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

Rev. As CCXC, but dated 1862. Silver. Size 15 m. R 1.

Issue 100,000. On the reverse the beaded margin is more distinct and wider than on the larger pieces. The same distinction marks the five cent pieces of the Canadian issue of 1858 and 1870.

CCCCV. *Obv.* Same as CCCCII.

Rev. As CCCCII, date 1864. Silver. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. The New Brunswick silver coins are becoming scarce in circulation, especially as the issue was a limited one.

CCCCVI. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

Rev. As CCLXXXIX, date 1864. Silver. Size 18 m. R. 2.

Issue 100,000. The New Brunswick currency, unlike that of Nova Scotia, was the same standard as that of Canada, hence the need for silver coins.

CCCCVII. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

Rev. As CCXC, date 1864. Silver. Size 15 m. R 1.

Issue 100,000. This is the last year in which coins were struck for this colony.

MEDALS.

CCCCVIII. *Obv.* NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA VOLUNTEERS V R Laureated head of Victoria to the left. On the truncation of the neck L. C. WYON. 1861. between the "v" and "r" is a crown.

Rev. A heavy wreath of maple leaves. Silver. Size 47 m. R 6.

This medal was given as a prize at the annual shooting match, from 1861 to 1866. I am indebted to Mr. Oliver of New York for a description of this and the following medal, as until I had seen them in his collection they were unknown to me.

CCCCIX. *Obv.* NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION . 1866
Ex. PRO ARIS ET | FOCIS | L. C. WYON F. A rifleman to the left on his right knee taking aim.

Rev. Same as the last. Silver. Size 47 m. R 6.

Issued in place of the former, when the Provincial Rifle Association was established. This medal is still given at the rifle matches.

CCCCX. *Obv.* A landscape. In the foreground is a cornucopia, an axe imbedded in a stump, a plough and a sheaf of wheat, with sheep and cattle, etc.; in the background is the rising sun, a railway train, trees, etc.

Rev. PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE within a wreath of wheat blades and ears. NEW | BRUNSWICK | CANADA Copper. Size 69 m. R 5.

This medal is said to have been executed in Boston. It was cast, and therefore has a rough and unfinished appearance. It was only given in the year 1873, as the Provincial Board was abolished the next year. The Dominion Exhibition is to be held in St. John this year, for which a new medal is in preparation.

CCCCXI. *Obv.* DOUGLAS MEDAL. *Ex.* KING'S COLLEGE | NEW BRUNSWICK | 1829. View of the college building, with the sun to the right.

Rev. Within a wreath of laurel TA | APIΣTA | AIΩNIA Bronze and silver. 41 m. R 5.

King's College, New Brunswick, was founded in 1800; the charter was amended in 1828, and again in 1860, when the name was changed to the University of New

Brunswick. The above medal was founded in 1829 by Sir Howard Douglas, who, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, was elected Chancellor of the College. The original dies were lost about the year 1845, and the dies for the above medal were prepared in 1846. The medal was to be exactly like the old one. I have not seen a copy of the first medal, and therefore cannot describe it.

CCCCXII. *Obv.* DOUGLAS MEDAL *Ex.* UNIVERSITY OF | NEW BRUNSWICK | 1860 A building as in the last, but the rising sun is to the left.

Rev. Similar to the last. Bronze. Size 38 m. R 5.

The dies of this medal are by the Messrs. Wyon. When the name of the College was changed, Mr. E. H. Wilmot, Registrar of the University, to whom I am indebted for the above information, in ordering new dies suggested that the rising sun should be to the left of the building, which would properly locate it as rising in the East.

The medal is given in gold annually to the best English essayist on a subject proposed by the Visitor. A silver medal is also presented annually to the head pupil in the classical department of the Collegiate Institute School, in connection with the University.

CCCCXIII. *Obv.* Bust of Minerva to the right. Before the bust AΘNA On the truncation B. WYON

Rev. INST : A : SOC : ALUMN : UNIVERSITAT : NOV : BRUNSVIC : A : D : 1863 * Within a wreath of laurel KTHMA | EIΣ AEI Bronze. 36 m. R 5.

Given annually in gold for competition, by the Graduates' Society of the University.

CCCCXIV. *Obv.* SAINT JOHN *Ex.* NEW BRUNSWICK; to the left, in small letters, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Arms of the city of St. John, consisting of a shield quartered. First quarter, a barrel with a large fish above and four smaller ones, two on either side; second, seven Lombardy poplars, with the sun above; third, a ship under full sail to the left; fourth, two beavers. Supporters, two stags. Crest, a crown. Motto, O FORTUNATI QUORUM JAM MÆNIA SURGUNT.

Rev. • PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL • CITY CORPORATION PRIZE A wreath of laurel. Bronze. Size 38 m. R 5.

Given by the Corporation for competition among the pupils of the St. John Grammar School. Education in New Brunswick is more under the control of the government than in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Separate schools receive no government aid, citizens of all creeds having to contribute alike to the support of the public schools.

CCCCXV. *Obv.* PUB : SCHOL : GRAM : SANCT : JOHAN : NOV : BRUNS : + Bust of Minerva to the right; under the bust J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

Rev. + PARKER MEDAL + FOUNDED 1865 A wreath of laurel.

Founded by Mr. Parker, a philanthropic citizen of St. John.

CCCCXVI. *Obv.* Bust of Apollo to the right; B. WYON in small letters behind the bust.

Rev. SUNBURY • GRAMMAR SCHOOL • 1868 • Within a wreath of laurel ET | DECUS | ET | PRETIUM Bronze. Size 42 m. R 5.

Sunbury is the chief town in Sunbury County in the south of New Brunswick. This school is one of a number established by government throughout the Province. There are one or two other medals given for the encouragement of education, but as they are from stock dies, I do not mention them here.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS Province was called the Island of St. John up to 1798. It had no regular coinage of its own, except a number of private tokens, until the issue of the cent piece, 1871, when the decimal system was adopted. The British silver passed current, the shilling having been raised in 1825 from one shilling and threepence to one shilling and sixpence.

CCCCXVII. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND HALF-PENNY 1840. A sheaf of wheat and sickle.

Rev. COMMERCE & TRADE ♠ A plough to the left. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 4.

This coin is very scarce in good condition. The relief is low and the metal rather soft. It was issued by James Milner of Charlottetown. The style of the coin would indicate American workmanship.

CCCCXVIII. *Obv.* SPEED THE PLOUGH A plough to the right. A clevis at the end for attaching the horses.

Rev. SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES A dried codfish. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 2.

Issued by E. Lydiard, F. Longworth, and other traders, in some of the smaller towns in the island.

CCCCXIX. *Obv.* As the last, but the plough has a hook instead of a clevis.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same traders, but some years after, probably in 1857 or later.

CCCCXX. *Obv.* ONE | 1855 | CENT in large letters, occupying the whole of the field.

Rev. FISHERIES | AND | AGRICULTURE Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by James Duncan. His brother many years ago did business in Montreal and issued the "Canada halfpenny 1830." Mr. Duncan sat as one of the Representatives of this Province in the Dominion Senate, from the admission of the island until his death two years ago.

CCCCXXI. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND + Across the field 1855, the top of the 5 opposite I in ISLAND.

Rev. SELF | GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE The letters of SELF and TRADE are far apart. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 1.

Issued by Henry Hazard or by G. & S. Davies.

CCCCXXII. *Obv.* As the last, but the top of the 5 points between the I and S.

Rev. As the last, but the letters of SELF and TRADE are closer.

The old spelling of Prince Edward's appears here for the last time on the tokens of the island.

CCCCXXIII. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND + Across the field 1855, lower part of I opposite the N in PRINCE.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same firms. The Prince Edward Island tokens, with the exception of No. 417, were all struck at Birmingham, and appear to have been executed by the same firm.

CCCCXXIV. *Obv.* As the last, but the lower part of the 1 is between the 1 and N.

Rev. As CCCCXXII.

There may be other varieties of this date, but thus far I have not been able to detect sufficient differences to be able to describe them.

CCCCXXV. *Obv.* As CCCCXXIII, but the date is 1857. The upper part of the 1 is between the C and E in PRINCE.

Rev. As CCCCXXI, the letters of SELF and TRADE a little closer. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same firm as were engaged in putting into circulation the tokens of 1855.

Obv. CCCCXXVI. As the last, but the top of the 1 is opposite the c.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

In 1855 all the private tokens were called in, but as the government issued no coin in their place, tokens soon circulated in greater numbers than before.

CCCCXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCCXXV.

Rev. As CCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

A number of other firms may have been engaged in this business of supplying copper currency to the island Province. In any case, judging from the number of the tokens issued, the supply must have been sufficient for the wants of the population.

CCCCXXVIII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXVI.

Rev. As CCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

A number of firms also imported the "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" tokens for circulation, but as there are many varieties of this piece, some of which were issued for circulation in the other Provinces, I will class them with those that cannot be attributed to any separate Province, under the head "Miscellaneous."

CCCCXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXVI. The 1 is a little closer to the N than on the last.

Rev. As CCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

The Prince Edward Island tokens are all very light in weight, so that there must have been considerable profit in the issuing of them.

CCCCXXX. *Obv.* • VICTORIA QUEEN • 1871 Diademed head of the queen to the left within an inner circle.

Rev. • PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND • ONE CENT A large oak tree on the left, with a smaller one on the right; underneath is the motto PARVA SUB INGENTI Bronze. Size 26 m. C.

The issue was 2,000,000. A rather large supply for a population of 75,000, being twenty-seven cents per head.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The numismatic history of the youngest Province is scant, and the few pieces I have attributed to it might as well be described as belonging to the whole Northwest.

CCCCXXXI. *Obv.* Arms of the Hudson's Bay Company. A shield quartered by a Latin cross; in each quarter is a beaver. Crest, a fox? Supporters, Two stags. Motto, PRO PELLE CUTEM within a wreath of oak leaves.

Rev. 18 | E M | 17 | N B Brass. Size 27 m. R 6. [See plate.]

The only known specimen of this token is in the collection of Mr. Buchanan of Montreal. It was obtained from an Indian in the Northwest. The inscription may be read thus: *Hudson's Bay Company, Esquimault Mission, good for $\frac{1}{2}$ New Beaver skin.* In the olden times the Company used goose quills for currency, and this token was equal to so many goose quills. As the Company allowed five shillings for a prime beaver skin, this token passed current among the Indians for about sixty cents. Receiving the proper number of tokens and quills in exchange for his winter's catch of furs, (the skins of other animals were reckoned in those days as worth so many quills more or less than a beaver skin,) they were taken in payment for goods at the Company's stores. This token must have been issued as early as 1812.

MEDALS.

CCCCXXXII. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III. D : G. BRITANNIARUM REX. FIDEI DEF. &C. *Ex.* c. H. K. Bust of George III to the left.

Rev. Similar to the obverse of the last, but the wreath is wanting. Bronze. Size 48 m. R 6.

This is by the celebrated medallist Kulcher, who flourished in the reign of George III. The present employees of the Company did not know of the existence of the medal, and therefore could not give any account of its history. It is altogether likely that it was given to Indian chiefs when a treaty was made between their tribes and the Company.

CCCCXXXIII. *Obv.* MARI VICTRIX TERRAQUE INVICTA. *Ex.* AVITUM TRANSCENDIT | HONOREM | MDCCXCVIII. Britannia to the right, seated, with her right arm leaning on a shield; in her left hand she holds a figure of Victory. Surrounding her are flags, spears and other implements of war; on the ground-work under her foot, c. H. K

Rev. Same as the last. Bronze. Size 48 m. R 6.

This is evidently a mule struck with the reverse of some other medal. A year ago I obtained it from London, England, much about the same time that I purchased the previous medal from a dealer in Philadelphia; until then I had not heard of a medal issued by the Hudson's Bay Company.

CCCCXXXIV. *Obv.* . UNIVERSITAS MANITOBANENSIS 1877 . Elaborate arms within a circle crowned, probably those of the College, of which the arms of the Province form a part.*

Rev. A wreath of laurel. Copper. Size 42 m. R 5.

The dies were prepared by Mr. Bishop of Montreal in 1881. The University was founded by the Presbyterians in 1877.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

So far as I know, the Pacific Province is only represented by two pieces. It is therefore the least numismatically, as Quebec is the greatest. And yet it is the only Province represented by a gold coinage.

* This medal displays a curious example of the incongruous attempts to unite heraldic charges with modern devices, which are so frequently found on seals and what are intended as "arms" of states, cities, etc., in America, but which would puzzle any of the College of Heralds to blazon. The field is quartered, and the first and second quarters are "parti per fess." The first quarter has a chief *or*, (gold, as denoted by the dots) the cross of St. George,—which should be marked by perpendicular lines to indicate *gules*, red,—a crown of the first on the cross: in base, *vert*, green, a

bison running to left, proper. The second quarter has in chief *vert*, a book open, proper: in base, *gules*, a sprig of maple between two fleurs-de-lis; the color should be *or* or *argent*, to be consistent with heraldic law, the fleur-de-lis in heraldry being a conventional figure, and having no "proper" color. The third quarter has a hermit (?) standing at the mouth of a cave, his right hand extended; and the fourth, on a plain field, perhaps intended for *argent*, a vine branch with grapes, on which is a ribbon and the word FLOREAT. The last two quarters seem to show no color.

CCCCXXXIII. *a* *Obv.* GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA • A large crown. [See plate.]

Rev. 20 | DOLLARS | 1862 within a wreath of oak leaves; under the wreath KÜNER F Gold. Size 32 m. R 6.

In 1862, Capt. Gossitt, Treasurer of the Colony of British Columbia, established a mint at New Westminster, but when everything was ready to strike coins, it was discovered that the Colonial authorities had no authority to coin money. The project was abandoned, and the machinery now lies rusting at New Westminster, in a building used for a public library. I only know of the existence of the specimens in the British Museum.

CCCCXXXIV. *a* *Obv.* As the last. [See plate.]

Rev. As the last, but inscription is 10 DOLLARS. Gold. Size 24 m. R 6.

These coins are smaller than the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of the United States, but they have been struck on thicker planchets, so as to make them the proper weight.

[To be continued]

R. W. M^cLACHLAN.

BI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL—GERMANTOWN.

GERMANTOWN, once a separate municipality of Pennsylvania, and settled by emigrants from "Fatherland," is now a portion of the city of Philadelphia; and although the anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn has recently been so well and enthusiastically commemorated, the people of Germantown, who are largely descendants of the old settlers, have had a bi-centennial of their own, and the committee on this celebration have prepared a medal in honor of the occasion. It was struck from a design furnished by the committee to Messrs. William H. Warner & Bro., of Philadelphia, and the workmanship is quite creditable to that firm.

The obverse shows a "three-leaved clover;" on the left lobe a vine is growing, on the upper one flax, and on the left a figure intended probably for an ancient loom, but which resembles about as nearly the old-fashioned chairs of the seventeenth century. Around the clover leaf is VINUM · LINUM · ET · TEXTURUM. Legend outside a circle of beads, above, GERMAN · TOWN, and below, OCTOBER VI MDCLXXXIII. Reverse, An eagle with expanded wings, and surrounded by rays having thirteen stars between their points, stands grasping the national shield and olive branch with his right, and the American flag draped about a staff, with his left talons; behind on the right is an anchor, and on the left a scroll; legend, extending nearly round the medal, GERMAN · AMERICAN · BI · CENTENNIAL · and below, completing the circle, OCTOBER 6, 1883. The only impressions we have seen are in tin, and the size is 20. Collectors who desire to add this to their Centennial series can obtain them from the Messrs. Warner, 1123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CANADIAN SILVER.

THE issues of the Dominion of Canada have gradually become so plenty in the large cities of the northern United States as to amount to a nuisance. More than that, when handled in large amounts it becomes a loss, entailing a cost of about fifteen per cent. when redeemed by money changers. The coin is issued in ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces. Its bullion value is not equal to its face, the coins being issued as government tokens simply, and redeemable only in the Province where they are issued. The principal banks, railroads and mercantile houses refuse to take this money in payment, and it will disappear only when the general public ceases to handle it. Its complete exclusion from the trade of New York city probably accounts for its exceeding plentifulness here.—*Boston Transcript*.

WAMPUM.

FROM an interesting article on "Wampum and its History," by Ernest Ingersoll, in a recent number of *The American Naturalist*, we make this extract:—

SOME of the methods of making this finer sort of bead-coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awl-blades from Europe they made a shift to bore their shell-money with stone." This was around Narragansett, and in the shell-heaps along the New England coast are hidden these old flint-awls of prehistoric design, which may have been spun in some cases by a small bow such as jewelers employ at present. In Virginia Beverley found that both sorts of peak were "in size and figure alike, and resembling the English Buglas, but not so transparent nor so brittle. They are wrought as smooth as glass, being one-third of an inch long and about a quarter in diameter, strung by a hole drilled though the centre." Lawson describes the drilling, "which the Indians manage with a nail stuck in a cane or reed. Thus they roll it continually on their thighs with their right hand, holding the bit of shell with their left; so in time they drill a hole quite through it, which is very tedious work, but especially in making their ronoak." Brickell (1737) is worth reading on this point also.

The coinage, so to speak, of this shell-money was, therefore, a work of patient labor, and there was no fear of increasing the supply beyond the demands of trade by the worth of one deer skin, since a savage would rarely make a single bead more than sufficed for his immediate necessities. It was a true medium of exchange—real currency. All the early accounts speak of it as "riches" and "money" and "current specie." "This," says Lawson, "is the money with which you may buy skins, furs, slaves, or anything the Indians have; it being the mammon (as our money is to us) that entices and persuades them to do anything and part with everything they possess except their children for slaves. As for their wives, they are often sold and their daughters violated for it. With this they buy off murders; and whatsoever a man can do that is ill, this wampum will quit him of, and make him in their opinion, good and virtuous, though never so black before."

The Delawares in fact had a tribal treasury of wampum, out of which were paid the expenses of public affairs. At certain feasts a great quantity of it was thrown upon the ground to be scrambled for by the youngsters—carnival fashion. Hired servants at these feasts, or anywhere else, were paid in wampum.

It followed, as a matter of course, that the shrewd first traders who came to New York and New Jersey should adopt this currency which all the natives were accustomed to, receiving it as pay for their merchandise. They used it to buy peltries of the Indians. Thus wampum quickly became a standard of values, the currency of the colonists to a great extent in their transactions with each other, and even a legal tender.

Though the beads were often used separately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon the sinews of animals or upon cords, which might or might not be woven into plaits about as broad as the hand, called wampum belts. The length of these strings varied, but in the North about six feet was found the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence the fathom became the unit of trade. In the Carolinas, according to Lawson, the strings were measured in cubits, "as much in length as will reach from the elbow to the little finger."

The Indians themselves were particular as to quality and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of its finish (speaking scientifically, the amount of labor and time it represented) depended its value. "When these beads are worn out," says Lindstrom, an engineer in New Jersey in 1640, "so that they cannot be strung neatly and even on the thread, they no longer consider them as good. Their way of trying them is to rub the whole thread full on their noses; if they find it full and even, like glass beads, then they are considered good, otherwise they break and throw them away. Their manner of measuring their strings is by the length of their thumbs: from the end of the nail to the first joint makes six beads."

THE COINS OF HAWAII.

KALAKAUA I, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has recently had dies prepared for striking silver coins for his realm, brief allusion to which was made in the last number of the *Journal*. These dies were executed at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Mint authorities, and the money is to be struck by permission of our Government in the Mint at San Francisco. There are to be four denominations—Dollars, Halves, Quarters and Eighths—bearing substantially the same devices. The Dollar shows on the obverse the naked bust of the King to observer's right, surrounded by the legend, KALAKAUA I KING OF HAWAII, and the date, 1883, at the bottom. It is said by those who have seen the coins, that "the profile head of the King compares favorably with that of many rulers of much more important countries," and that "the coinage itself, in beauty of design and character of workmanship, is quite equal to that of many of the older nations of Europe." Whether this be a correct judgment we can better determine hereafter. On the reverse will be seen blazoned the royal arms. The shield is displayed on a mantle, which, in an engraving of the piece we have seen, seems to be ermine. The national "mantle," however, in the arms, is properly the famous feather cloak, such as was worn by Kamehameha the Great, and his chiefs, in the ancient and prosperous days of the islands, and which forms the "royal robe" of the present king on State occasions; above the shield is the royal crown. The arms are quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of eight, arranged argent, gules, and azure, the bar in base being gules; (the eight bars allude to the eight inhabited islands, and are arranged as the stripes in the national flag, in order of color); 2 and 3, argent," a "puloulou," or *tabu* stick, proper. This stick was a long rod, with a ball of "tapa" cloth at its top—the white native cloth, prepared from bark. In former days, this staff with the cloth attached, and carried by one of the king's retainers, or by the followers of a high chief, had a peculiar significance. When the "puloulou" was left at the door of a native house it indicated that royalty was within, and it was death to enter, or pass it. When displayed at the four corners of a field, it signified that the land enclosed was appropriated by the chief who had placed them, and the same penalty followed any trespass. On the arms it alludes to the sanctity or inviolability of the government of the kingdom. The shield has for supporters two natives, in their old costume, the dexter holding a spear and the sinister the "kahili," or feather-topped staff, which was the badge of chief rank.

An escutcheon of pretence bears gules, a fan (?) surmounted by two spears in saltire. This escutcheon is a portion of the royal arms, and does not, we are informed, pertain especially to the present ruler. Around the arms is the beautiful and poetic national motto UA MAU KE EA OKA AINA I KAPONO, signifying, "The life of the land is established in righteousness."—words of peculiar historic interest, which fell from the lips of Kamehameha, in a time of trial, but which we must not stop to enlarge upon now. On the left of the coat of arms is the numeral 1, and on the right D, and underneath AKAHI DALA, both meaning, "one dollar." At the bottom of the shield is the cross of an Order instituted by Kalakaua.

The obverse of the smaller coins is the same with that just described. The Half Dollar has on its reverse, the arms without the mantle, etc. The legend is the same, but instead of 1 is the fraction one-half, and below, HAPALUA, signifying half-dollar. The reverse of the quarter is similar, the fraction being changed to one-fourth, and at the bottom is HAPAHA, meaning a quarter dollar.

The reverse of the Eighth has no arms, but a wreath instead, with a crown separating its branches at the top; the legend is the same, but within the wreath is the inscription HAPAWALA, signifying one-eighth of a dollar.

We may add to this a description of the copper coinage struck in 1847, kindly supplied us by a lady of Boston, which is as follows: Obverse, bust of the king, facing, and in uniform. Legend, KAMEHAMEHA III KA MOI [Kamehameha III, Sovereign of the]. Reverse, within a wreath of laurel, formed of two branches, HAPA HANERI in two

lines. Legend, • AUPUNI HAWAII • [Hawaiian Kingdom]. The words in the wreath signify "half hundred," showing the value to be two cents in our currency.

There are to be struck off five hundred thousand one dollar pieces, six hundred thousand halves, five hundred thousand quarters, and six hundred thousand eighths,—in all about one million dollars in silver.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Edward P. Bond, and Gorham D. Gilman—members of the "Hawaiian Club," of Boston, for kind assistance in preparing the above descriptions.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

SEALS AND THEIR HISTORY.

IN a letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, Dr. HENRY A. HOMES, Librarian of the "General Library Department" of the New York State Library, makes the following suggestions, which seem to us of great value and interest, and as the subject of Sigillography is so closely allied to Numismatics, we shall welcome such contributions to our pages.

THE History of Seals is a subject worthy of the investigation of scholars who are interested in Numismatics, for the purpose of being developed into a volume. As seals contain devices and emblems of importance as witnesses to acts in past centuries and as confirmations of contemporaneous acts, one might expect to find that in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* there would be a distinct article on SEALS. There is none, solely; in the General Index, there is a reference under the word to Heraldry, where only a few unimportant sentences are found. Appleton's *Encyclopedia* does justice to the subject. The scattered material on the subject in its varied aspects, when collected, would certainly be very interesting reading and instructive. The volume would treat of their antiquity, the object of them, the kinds of devices, the differing usages of differing nations, of seals of individuals in place of signatures, seals of states, municipalities, corporations, societies, lodges, their legal aspects, of what materials made, and their relations to heraldry, etc. As regards the latter, in spite of the prominence given by the *Encyclopedia Britannica* to that relation, I think that is really but of minor importance in the history of seals, and the use of arms in seals by those who employed them after the twelfth century, was merely an incident resulting from the previous use of seals among men. The frequent identity of resemblance in the reverse of coins with the arms and devices on seals illustrates one relation of this subject of Sigillography to Numismatics, and others will readily suggest themselves with but little reflection.

AVALONIA PATTERN-PIECE.

THE September number of the *Magazine of American History* contains a strong illustration of the folly of any other than a professional undertaking to write on Numismatics. In June, 1880, a curious copper, certainly not a coin but hardly a medal, was dug up in Waterville, Me., and Mr. H. W. Richardson writes seventeen pages, on the supposition that it is a pattern for a coinage of the first Lord Baltimore, for his Province of Avalonia or Newfoundland. Fortunately a cut of the piece is given, which enables one to show with absolute certainty the absurdity of the supposition. I have two specimens of the medal or token, which is probably quite uncommon. It dates from about 1800, but its origin and purpose are unknown to me. It certainly relates to Avalonia and to Music. Possibly it commemorates the establishment in Newfoundland of some Musical Society, apparently of Roman Catholic origin. But this is mere conjecture, and I see nothing in the piece itself to help one further.

W. S. APPLETON.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 4.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the reports of the last two meetings, which were accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, of a pamphlet by him on the Coinage of the United States of America, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed his collection of Pine Tree money, and the crown and half-crown of Oliver Cromwell, reserved when the rest of the collection was sold some years ago. Dr. Green called attention to a communication by Prof. F. W. Putnam to the American Antiquarian Society, in which the author attempts to disprove the long-established opinion as to the numismatic intent of the pieces of Mexican copper, illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. 25. The Society adjourned at about 4.30 P. M.

June 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward spoke of the recent death of Mr. W. H. Wheeler, a member of the Society. He also showed several coins and medals soon to be offered at auction, particularly of Mexico and South America. The Secretary exhibited a little medalet struck on occasion of the opening of the East River bridge between New York and Brooklyn. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE quarter-centennial anniversary was celebrated in the Society's rooms, in University Building, New York. In the absence of the President, Mr. Parish occupied the chair. The Executive Committee's Annual Report showed that seven meetings of the Society had been held during the year, and that its membership, including all classes, had attained to 178. The Librarian's report acknowledged the receipt of 108 pamphlets, 46 periodicals and 141 bound volumes. By the report of the Treasurer, the various invested funds were shown to be in a satisfactory state, and after deducting the current expenses for the year, together with the cost of moving, fitting up the new room, and other extraordinary outlays, a balance remained in his hands. The Curator had received accessions of 129 coins and 12 medals to the Society's cabinet.

A letter was read from Dr. Anthon, who was on the eve of his departure for Europe, which took the place of his annual address. The Hon. A. S. Sullivan delivered an interesting address on the objects and purposes of the Society, suggesting that a medal to commemorate the Centennial of the Evacuation of New York by the British, be prepared and struck under the auspices of the Society. Several papers were read, one from Gen. Gates P. Thurston on "the historic, *versus* the merely serial idea in Numismatics;" another from Mr. McLachlan, on the Montreal Indian Medal, and a third from Mr. Feuardent on the coins found in removing the Obelisk from Egypt. These papers will all appear in the forthcoming account of the Proceedings, now in press. The old Board of Officers were unanimously re-elected, and the new year began under most favoring auspices.

GERMAN NUMISMATISTS.

THE Third Annual Convention of German Numismatists was held under the auspices of the Vienna Numismatic Society, at Vienna, from the 5th to the 9th of September. The first was held at Leipzig in 1880, the second at Dresden in 1881. The object is to bring those interested in the science into closer communion, and to institute a numismatic exhibition, which shall show the historical development of coinage from the earliest time to the present. The programme embraced addresses, exhibitions, excursions, banquets, etc., all of which are so well understood and managed by our Teutonic brethren. The occasion was an interesting and notable one. Among the distinguished contributors are these: Prince Philipp of Saxe-Coburg,

Prince Philipp of Hohenlohe, Count Wilczek, M. Antonian (Neusatz), MM. Delhaes and Donnebauer, Prague; MM. Egger, Von Ernst, Hofken, and Professors Karabaczek and Von Luschin (Gratz), Director Newald, MM. von Raimunn and Rhode (Leipnik), councillor of Count Von Moltheim and MM. Schmidel, Trau and Zeller (Salzburg).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A FULL and rare collection of Chinese coins is on exhibition at the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem. It numbers 500, and includes many curious and rare coins, dating from 2,000 years B. C. to the present time.

A REPRESENTATION of a copper coin, of Teotititlan, Mexico, of the T shape, is given in "Atlantis; the Antediluvian World," Harper Bros., New York, 1882, of a similar shape to the illustration in the *Journal*. See Vol. v, p. 25, and also Mr. Brevoort's article, Vol. xvi, p. 1.

CENT of 1839—An uncirculated, sharp specimen of the "Booby Head" Cent of 1839, having on the reverse a distinct and well-defined dot between the words "One Cent,"—was purchased by Mr. Wm. Weeks, at the Frothingham sale in New York. Has such a variety been described before?

GEORGE III SPADE GUINEA. The legend of the reverse consists of the king's German titles, which as they are now separated with the dominions from the Crown of England, and being only expressed in abbreviations or initials, may become, if not already, utterly unintelligible, we shall insert and explain to save our readers from the pain of uttering those maledictions so universally and justly pronounced against all initials and abbreviations which are capable of an equivocal interpretation: *Brunsvicensis et Lunenbergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Arch-Theasaurarius et Elector.*—*Hawkins' Coins.*

WHEN the American copper coin is to be struck, it will be necessary that the genuine British halfpence, or coppers, should pass here at 112½ to the dollar, or 15 to the shilling; which is only 4 per cent. more than the rate at which they circulate in Britain. The circulation of the Birmingham and other counterfeit and base copper coin, should be totally suppressed, whereby an end would be put to the iniquitous trade of importing into this country (or manufacturing here) such base coin, and purchasing gold and silver with it, of near four times its intrinsic value (comparing their nominal sums) for exportation; a trade which is carried to a most alarming height, and attended with very dangerous consequences. B.

Columbian Magazine, *Philadelphia, August 22, 1875.*

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

THE Fifty-eighth sale took place at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, on June 25, 26. This was the collection of Mr. Wm. J. Jenks of Philadelphia, whose name is well known to all American numismatists. Want of time prevented the preparation of the catalogue of some of the departments of Mr. Jenks's cabinet, hence we find here only the American coins, with those of England, France, and Spain, and a few ancient; the remaining portion of the cabinet will find place in future sales. Prices were good and sustained throughout the sale; we quote a few as follows: 1787, uncir. Conn. Cent. \$5; 1794, Dollar, good, 41; 1836, do., proof, 10.50; 1836, do., rare pattern, 41; '38, do., original proof, 49; '39, do., same quality, 39.50; '51, do., original, 47; '52, do., splendid proof, 40.50; '54, do., 9.25; 1796, Half Dollar, 55; '96, do., sixteen stars, 51.50; '97, do., 49.50; 1815, do., uncir., 16.50; '23, Quarter Dollar, good, not fine, 36; 1797, Dime, fine, 8; '94, Half Dime, 7.10; '97, do., 8.25; 1846, do., good, 6.50; 1793, Cents, 9.10, 5.10, 10.50, 13.50, etc.; '94, do, 11; '95, do., 10; '97, 12.25; '99, 17; 1806, 13.50; '14, 6.25; 1815, Half Eagle, 300. Other gold coins, of which there were many, sold well; six Eagles averaged nearly \$20 each. Piece of Joana of Naples, 19; Stater of Alexander, 10; Aureus of Tiberius, 18.50; a curious gold medal, 25. Proof sets, which are strangely neglected, sold at the usual low prices for the ordinary dates, 4 to 7.75. Proof sets, as many remark, of any date prior to 1879, are the cheapest of all American coins, and to the speculative buyer will afford better profit than any other investment in coins. A fine Washington Half Dollar, 45; one of the rare Proclamation coins, Charles IV, 26.50. The Catalogue presents great temptations for further quotations, but we forbear.

Soon after the close of this sale Mr. Woodward started on his usual Southern and Western summer trip, the results of which have in some part already appeared in a catalogue just issued for an Archaeological Sale, No. 60, to occur Oct. 31, at the usual place, the Nissley Collection, which he purchased at

Mansfield, Ohio. While absent, he also bought the very important and valuable numismatic collection of Hon. Heman Ely, of Elyria, Ohio, on the catalogue of which he is now busily engaged, and collectors are already congratulating themselves on a sale at an early date, which will enable them to fill any gaps in their American Mint Series, with only three exceptions. One object of Mr. W.'s visit South was not accomplished, namely, the purchase of Confederate publications, which he declares are scarcer and higher in Richmond than they are in New York and Boston.

We must not forget to mention that Sale No. 59 of this series is already announced for Oct. 29-30. The Catalogue is now ready, and comprises a very attractive variety of ancient and foreign coins, a consignment from Germany, supplemented by a fine collection of American gold.

THE CROSBY COLLECTION.

JUNE 27-9. Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the famous cabinet of Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Boston, which, as is well known, contained a remarkably complete collection of early Colonial coins, especially the New England issues, "N. E.," "willow tree," "oak tree," and "pine tree" pieces, Granby or Higley coppers, rare Washingtons, Baltimore money, Chalmers' issues, the Rosa Americana series, and many other pieces of similar interest and value to American collectors. The Catalogue, by far the handsomest yet issued by Mr. J. W. Haseltine (this being his sixtieth sale), contained 1817 lots and 92 pages. For full particulars we must refer our readers to the printed price-list which has been issued, but we quote a few of the prices received for the more valuable specimens. *Washington pieces.* The naked bust Cent, unc., proof surface, excessively rare, \$146; '92 Cent, military bust, v. f., "probably not over five known," 55; Half Dollar, 72; do. trial piece from unfinished die of Cent of '91, *unique*, 45; Liberty and Security, head to right, only two known, 50; Funeral medal in gold, pierced, small bust; rev., urn. G. W. in script, 37; three "Masonic," probably struck for the Masonic funeral procession in Boston,—from two slightly differing dies, pierced, the silver, 10.50 and 9; tin, said to be *unique*, 3; Fame medal, 34; Halliday medal, 45. The N. Y. Society's medal of Lincoln, tin, br. pr., size 53, only 16 struck, 10.25. Two N. E. shillings, 30 and 58; four willow tree shillings, 1652, 12, 37, 41.50, and 55, and a sixpence of the same, 52; oak tree coins sold, the shillings from 1.60 to 27, the sixpences, 1.50 to 11.50, threepences, 2.50 to 5.50, and twopences, 1.50 to 11.50. Pine tree shillings, with AN. DOM. from 4 to 24, averaging for ten pieces about 12.50; those with AN. DO sold lower, one thought to be *unique*, bringing 18; a *unique* sixpence, 20, and a rare threepence, 14.50. *Granby* coins, (of these there were but five specimens in the sale,) one variety, there being only four known, 62; three others, different, only three of either known, 80, 50, 68, and the fifth, plugged, but a very rare piece, 25. The New Jersey Washington Cent, *unique*, 620. *New York pieces.* "Non Vi Virtute Vici," 67.50; Liber natus, 72.50. *Baltimore* shilling, 47; sixpence, 10; groats, 5 and 10; Chalmers shilling, 3.60, and 3.25; sixpences, 12.50 and 19; threepence, 22. Kentucky Myddleton tokens, silver, 36; copper, dif. rev., 30. Virginia penny, bust of George III, 31; Rosa Americana, *patterns*, Twopence, 80; Penny, 90 and 80; Halfpenny, 85; one of Wood's Halfpence, 33; Immune Columbia, silver, 75; Immune Columbia, copper, 25. The *unique* "Confederatio," 60. Three "Fugio" pieces, 16, 17, and 22. Half dollar of 1796, said to be the finest in the United States, 255. 1809 Cent, 60; '96 Half cent, 23; Half Disme, '92, 15.50; and many others almost equally interesting, which we have no space to refer to. Many of the rarest pieces went to enrich a well-known Boston cabinet.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

JULY 25 and 26, Mr. H. G. Sampson held a sale at Bangs & Co.'s Rooms, New York, of several consignments of Coins, Medals, Stamps, etc. The Catalogue, 40 pages, contained 956 lots. Among the proof sets one of 1857 brought \$13.50, although the Cent was not in proof condition. A Dime of 1796, v. f., brought 12; one of 1797, about uncirculated, 10.60. A Half-dime of 1794, 13.60; and another of 1805, fine for date, 10.80. A Half dollar of 1797, badly scratched, 10. A double Crown of Louis II of Hungary, 1525, sold for 15.10. The sale as a whole realized fair prices.

FROSSARD'S THIRTIETH SALE.

THIS was the Collection of E. F. Kuithan, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, and contained many fine American issues and some choice ancient coins, silver and copper. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 576 lots and 28 pages. A Breda Peace Medal, 1667, brought \$12.50; a fine Jernegan Cistern Medal, in silver, only 1.00; the Libertas Americana, "Communi Consensu," tin, original and unc., 5.75; Chalmers Annapolis Shilling, 1783, 4.25; Immune Columbia, silver, 23; Washington Half dollar, 1792, copper, 41. A Proof set, 1854, 8 pieces, 66; '55, do., quarter dollar out, 50. Several dollars brought excellent prices; one of '95, flowing hair, (cost \$31 in Britton sale,) sold for 19; one of same date, (from Randall sale, where it cost 75,) with fillet head, 42; '36, Liberty seated, flying eagle rev., 37; '38, do., no stars on rev., 45.25; '51, proof surface, 38.50; '52, do., 38. *Half dollar of 1797*, 29.50. *Quarter*, 1823, 47; do., 1827, sold for 200 in Britton sale, 164; '53, without arrows, 20. *Dimes*, 1797, thirteen stars, 16.50; 1802, v. f. and r., 24; 1804, v. g., rarest dime, 14.50. *Half-dime*, 1805, 11.75. *Cents*, 1793, (Mon. 1,) 24.75; wreath do., (Mon. 7-1,) 11; Liberty cap, do., from S. S. Crosby's cabinet, 104; '99 over '98, guaranteed, 44. Several Half cents of the '40s, 10 to 10.25; Agathocles, B. C. 317, Tetradrachm, v. f. and r., 10.50; Bronze of Vespasian for Judaea, 14.50. The entire sale was very successful.

OTHER SALES.

SEVERAL other sales have taken place since our last, of which we have received priced Catalogues, but we notice few prices of sufficient interest to mention in detail. In the Hubbard Collection, sold July 12 and 13 by Mr. H. P. Smith, of New York, a Half-pound of Charles I, brought \$19.50; a Crown of

Cromwell, 16; Ryal of Mary and Darnley, 12.75. Quite a number of ancient coins sold at very good prices, and there were sixteen coins of the later Grand Masters of Malta, which averaged not far from 3.00 each. A few medieval medals, etc., also brought excellent prices. In Haseltine's Seventy-first sale, held in New York, there were some choice cents of early dates which sold well, but the other pieces, of which there was a good variety, went at very low rates.

ASSAYING JAPANESE COINS.

DR. W. P. LAWVER, the Assayer of the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department, has been assaying some Japanese coins sent here for that purpose by the Japanese government. Every year that government takes a number of 5-yen gold and silver pieces, and, cutting them in pieces, sends one quarter to the United States, one to England, one to France, and one to her own assayers to be assayed, comparing the result of the work of the various assayers, and thus keeping her coin up to a high standard. In former cases the assays by the various countries have shown little variation in the result obtained.

OBITUARY.

DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD.

MR. DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, for several years, and until a short time before his death, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, whose decease was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, was born in Hillsboro', Ill., on the 23d June, 1845. For the larger part of his life he was a resident of Boston, and graduated from the English High School in that city in 1862. He early developed a taste for numismatic and antiquarian study, and at one time had a fine collection of coins, which was particularly rich in the American issues, and included some very fine cents of the rarer dates. He was a member of the New England Numismatic Society, of which he was the Secretary, until that was dissolved, when he connected himself with the Boston Numismatic Society, at the meetings of which he frequently exhibited specimens from his cabinet. He was also an active member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society. For many years he was the Clerk of the "Proprietors of the Meeting House in Hollis Street," of which the famous Mather Byles was once the minister, and, in later years, the not less celebrated Starr King. Mr. Child died in Oakland, California, May 12, 1883, whither he had gone with one of the Raymond Excursion parties in hopes of improving his health.

BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE OF THE NUMISMATIC BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WITH A SUBJECT INDEX TO THE IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, AND OTHER PERIODICALS, TO THE END OF 1882. *New York*, 1883, pp. iv, 32.

UNDER this title Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, the Librarian of the New York Society named above, has prepared a most interesting work to the lovers of Numismatics. As he says in his Preface, this Catalogue "aims to be more than a list of the books in the Society's library. Each book is entered—1st, under the author's name, with the title usually reproduced in full; 2nd, under its proper subject, the title being abbreviated, the place of publication, the date, and size omitted. In the same general alphabet is included an index to the important papers in all the numismatic periodicals published in America, and to the numismatic articles in the *Historical Magazine* and *Magazine of American History*."

It will be seen from this, that the pamphlet is of great value to any one desiring to make investigations in almost any direction in our specialty, for here may be seen at a glance references, if not to every important article on Numismatics, to nearly all that have ever appeared in any American publication. The work is a most exhaustive one, and will serve, for the purposes of coin study, the same end which Poole's Index to Periodical Literature has done for the general reader. For instance, under the title of the *Historical Magazine*, we have nearly two hundred references by titles, to numismatic articles which have appeared in its pages—many of them having several sub-references to continuous articles, or contributions from different writers

on the subject under consideration, and thus saving many a tedious hour of searching for some item of information that might otherwise be looked for in vain. Or take the *Somer Islands* coins: under this title we find references to nine articles in the *Journal*, one in the *Coin Collector's Journal*, one in the *Historical Magazine*, and one in *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*; and so of almost any we may wish to look for. Aside from its value to the general student, it is of particular interest to the readers of our own *Journal*, as it is a complete Index to all of its sixteen volumes, and two numbers of the present volume. Printed on a page of the same size, it can readily be bound with this magazine, and thus add greatly to its value. We trust that the Society will allow those who are not its members the privilege of purchasing copies, and can assure those who secure one, that they will find themselves well repaid. The thanks of all coin students are certainly due to Mr. Lawrence for his labor of love, and for the careful and thorough manner in which he has performed it. The New York Society have the nucleus of a very valuable Library, which is here opened, we may say, to many who were before ignorant of the treasures it contains, and which we trust will receive from this work a fresh impetus to make it, what we know so many of its members desire, one of the most complete in its department, in the country.

M.

SECOND PAPER ON THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS ESTABLISHED MARCH 16, 1778. BY H. A. HOMES. *Albany*, 1882, pp. 21. 5 plates. 8vo.

THE object of Mr. Homes in this Second Paper, is to show the progress made since the publication of his first paper two years since on the same subject. He had succeeded in having a legislative commission appointed to report any measures to be adopted for the re-establishment of the original State Arms of 1778. This commission reported to the Legislature their conclusions, with a blazon of the arms conformed to the earliest known examples. The arms as described by them have now been reaffirmed by the Legislature to be the true arms of the State: and the Legislature at the same time adopted a measure of equal importance, prohibiting the public officers at the capital from using as official seals or on letter heads any other device than that of the arms of the State. Hitherto the devices in use were almost as various as were the number of the departments and bureaus.

Mr. Homes gives an interpretation of the device on the shield, which has the merit of making it historic from two points of view. The sun in the shield he considers to be the sun of the York family of England, dating from a victory of King Edward IV, and referred to by Shakespeare as the "Sun of York," found on gold coins of the realm, and sent over by James II, formerly Duke of York, in 1687, on the new seal of the Province. The river and the mountains with a ship and a sloop he considers emblematic of the Hudson River; and thus the two emblems combined stand for *New York*. He establishes pretty clearly that New York was the first of the States to add the eagle to the device of arms, and finds it easy with the head turned to the dexter to interpret it with the line from Bishop Berkeley, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." He makes a point that four of the five men on the first commission of 1778 were graduates of College, and three of them, Jay, Morris, and Hobart, gave the shield of sun and river, with the crest of the eagle and the motto *Excelsior*, while the other two, Clinton and Livingston added the supporters of Justice and Liberty to make the "arms complete."

The writer emphasizes his conviction that the arms and insignia of our States are not to be interpreted by the principles of coat armor except in part. If, for example, the chief part of the arms of a prince is the shield, it is not so in the design chosen as the symbol of our States in the Union. In these cases the whole of the device constitutes what we allow ourselves to call the State arms, the crest and the supporters forming a part of the device as much as the shield. One illustration of this is found in this instance: an overturned crown is found at the foot of Liberty. If the strict laws of heraldry had prevailed with the commissioners, they might have discarded the crown as not being a necessary part of the arms according to heraldry, but they remained faithful to the patriotism of the Revolution which placed it there, regarding it not as merely an artist's fancy, but as a decision of the first lawgivers of the State that they were founding a Republican State. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the designers of so many State and city arms have not been endowed with a little more heraldic knowledge. A few of the older States of the Union, like Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, and two or three others, bear arms which are blazoned in correct accordance with heraldic laws. As to the rest, too many of them are filled with devices, significant often, but arranged with such dense ignorance, that "all anyhow" fitly describes them.

While the "Heralds' College" is an institution that will probably never be transplanted to our shores, and the "gentle science" it cultivates is regarded by many who know little and care

less concerning it, as valueless to Americans, yet in the estimation of those who are familiar with its laws, and what is preserved in its archives, it will ever hold a high place. The rules of Heraldry are simple and easily mastered, and if a public corporation thinks it worth while to assume a coat of arms, at all, it is certainly worth a proper blazon, and such can generally be obtained without difficulty.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, has prepared a work entitled "Our Inheritance in the Great Seal of the United States of America." It treats of its history and heraldry, and "its signification to the great people sealed." It will probably make a volume of 400 pages, and upwards of 100 illustrations, and it is intended to publish it by subscription at the price of \$2.50. The title suggests Piazzi Smyth's work on the Great Pyramid, and Lieut. Totten, we hear, traces some connection between that ancient pile, and the unfinished pyramid which appears on some of the issues of Continental money, and on the reverse of our seal.

UNDER the title "Supplement to the Bushnell Catalogue, Messrs. S. H. and H. Chapman have printed two letters from the well-known coin-dealer, Mr. C. R. Taylor of London, offering and enclosing to Mr. Bushnell the Good Samaritan shilling. The letters were written in 1858, and are very interesting; and the Messrs. Chapman have done well to put them in print. There is nothing in them to change the opinion of those persons who honestly believe that the coin in question is not what it appears to be, but is really a work of later but uncertain date and place. It certainly has no pedigree such as one would have hoped to find recorded in letters concerning it.

EDITORIAL.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has been wonderfully successful in many ways during the past year despite the serious loss of its learned President, Dr. Anthon. The great increase in its membership, the large and valuable acquisitions to its cabinet, the appearance of its exhaustive Library Catalogue noticed on a previous page, the interest of its meetings, enlivened by valuable papers and seconded by the efforts of its hard working Secretary and Executive Committee, are fast placing it at the head of American Numismatic Societies. There is only one thing more it needs, just at present, and that is for each of its members to subscribe for the *Journal*.

THE *Journal* is somewhat late this month, owing principally to difficulty in obtaining our supply of paper, the long continued drouth in this part of the country having seriously interfered with paper-making; but we believe our readers will find the number well freighted with good things. We have the manuscript in hand for Dr. Morris's promised article on the Coins of the Crusaders, and it will appear in our next.

OUR acknowledgments are due to the following gentlemen for late copies of catalogues of medals and coins: W. S. Lincoln & Son, 69 New Oxford Street, London; Henry Gray, 25 Cathedral Yard, Manchester; Adolph Hess, Wessern Strasse 7, Frankfurt, Germany; F. J. Wesener, Promenadeplatz 6, Munich, Germany, G. F. Ulex, Hamburg, Germany.

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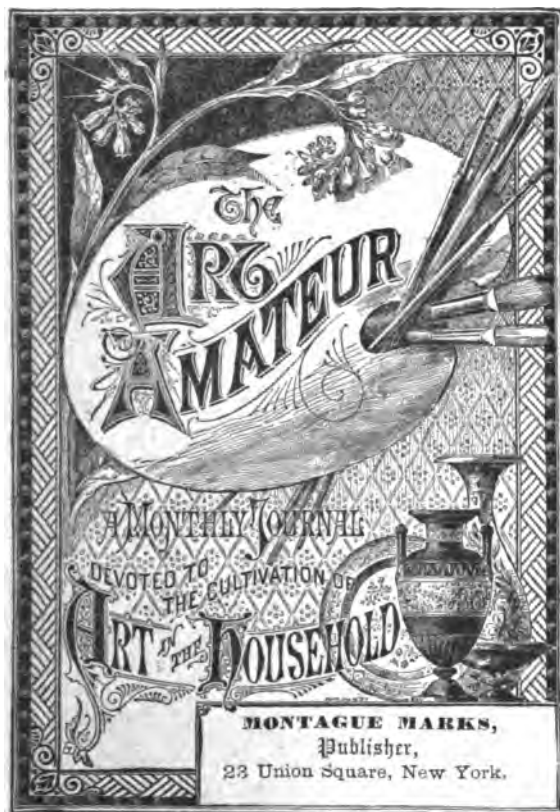
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